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ZAMBIAN DISTRICTS SUFFER RESULTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Arthur Simuchoba: "The Plight of Imusho People"]

[Text]

MAURADING South African soldiers have on several occasions violated and even occupied Zambian territory. That these soldiers of apartheid are fighting a losing battle is amply demonstrated by the recent nationalist victory in Zimbabwe.

But then, their frequent expeditions into Zambia have created a very serious situation in two districts of the Western Province.

As a result of South African raids accompanied by looting and harassment of the populace, normal life has virtually broken down in parts of Senanga and Sesheke districts.

Reports compiled by the Catholic secretariat, a body that has shown a keen interest in alleviating the people's misery, talk of "starvation, malnutrition, malaria, lack of clothing and a continuing sense of insecurity" in the areas.

"The people," notes one report, "are really suffering."

Imusho, a locality of 2,000 people near the Namibian border in the Sesheke district is among the worst hit.

The situation is described as "critical" around Sinjembela in the same district. There are reports of starvation, disease and misery in Sioma, Kaunga Mashi, Mutomena, Mulele and Nalukanda areas in the Senanga district. All together at least 25,000 people are said to be affected.

According to reports by the Catholic missionaries in the area, Imusho is not exactly a booming area even in the best of times. Situated about 176 km east of Sesheke boma, the area is said to be semi-desert and very poor.

The major source of income for local people was from selling fish to Government workers. Early last year, most of these workers fled the area for fear of South African troops.

The fascist troops, for their part, have systematically looted and robbed the villagers of what few possessions they had. Today therefore the situation in the area is pretty grim.

The main problem has been identified as starvation. The people are not merely hungry but are now dying of malnutrition.

The district public health coordinator, Mr A.S. Sionge reported having seen three children die of malnutrition during a tour of the area in June.

Further, a survey carried out by this officer revealed that malnutrition was increasing particularly among children. Out of 251 children examined, 184 were found to be malnourished.

Marasmus, lack of enough food, was the most common type of malnutrition diagnosed. Even the adult population is suffering from the same ailment.

Killer

There are many cases of enlarged spleens in children. Of the 251 examined 200 had enlarged spleens. Deaths are frequent, between January and May this year, 36 people died mainly from malnutrition and more have died since. The average death rate is put at one to two per week.

Although malnutrition is the leading killer other diseases, such as malaria, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia and diarrhoea are also exacting a toll.

The rural health centre in the area was looted and damaged by the fascist troops. The area is virtually cut-off due to the many land mines planted by the boers and their bushmen collaborators.

As a result getting food supplies to the area is a logistical nightmare. The people have not cultivated since 1978 because of harassment by South African soldiers from occupied Namibia.

People are known to have fed and in some cases are still feeding on wild watermelons and seasonal wild fruits. In early June, 30 bags of maize were sent to the area as famine relief. With the assistance of the Zambia National Defence Force personnel they reached the area. But somewhat surprisingly they were for sale at K10.61n each.

Not many people could afford that price.

Destitute

In a report on the situation prepared in June, Sister Mary Luke, Medical Officer in Charge of Sesheke, had this to say about this maize: "Some of the 30 bags are still lying there unsold while people are dying."

A few individuals did, however, afford some. But they became "businessmen" reselling it to the destitute people in small cups. They ended up realising an extra "profit" of K8.39 per bag.

Food and disease are not the only problem. There is also the problem of clothing: people are reported to be walking half naked. Most of the population has been reduced to the stage of putting on a small cloth to cover only their nakedness.

Noted the district health coordinator: "One cannot definitely believe that the people of Imusho are Zambians and live in Zambia, where all of us live. It is very disheartening to see a lady moving almost naked."

From all accounts the clothing situation is critical. It is said that if a woman manages to find a torn blanket she uses it as a chitenge to cover herself while her chest remains bare.

The same applies to men and children.

But this does not appear to be the way people dress usually in the area. Evidence of this, is the reported clamour by the people to exchange their chickens and some of their remaining possessions for long and short trousers each time people from outside visited the area.

Commodities such as salt and soap are hardly available. "Some very kind army officers had to give soap to children and even take 10 or 15 children down to the river and bath them for the first and last time in their lives," wrote the district health coordinator in his report.

Sinjembela in the same district is also in misery. There is reported to be a lot of malnutrition cases, scabies, leprosy, sore eyes, septic wounds and malaria and there have been no vaccinations in the area.

Reports the refugee department of the Catholic secretariat: "The clothing situation in the area is very critical. Most of the people had hardly any clothes while most of the children were naked. We managed to distribute material for clothing to the mothers who had nothing."

The primary school in the area is virtually deserted. All the teachers fled the area fearing for their lives. And the school had to close indefinitely not until one patriotic teacher, Mr Muto-mena, volunteered to come from Kaoma was to reopen.

Impressed

He is all by himself and since the school is a full primary school with Grades One to Seven, he has to teach all the classes.

Of this courageous teacher, the Catholic secretariat report had this to say: "All of us were really impressed to see patriotism, selflessness and commitment for fellow men in Mr Muto-mena. He is suffering together with fellow beings by volunteering to be with them. He has really shown rare qualities and patriotism."

The school which he runs is under-enrolled for obvious reasons and has only a few desks. The rest were destroyed by the invaders when they raided the area.

The situation in the area appears to be extremely critical. An officer of the refugee department of the Catholic Church had this to say on the general situation there: "I did not believe for once that such sufferings were in Zambia and that the people were really Zambians. They have resorted to eating roots of certain trees, which they showed me and I brought some back."

"The situation is very grim indeed in that more than half of the population are children."

Starvation

In Senanga starvation and disease have rendered the population in the affected areas destitute. Early in May this year a team of three officials from the Mongu branch of the Red Cross visited the area to assess the situation there.

They were blown to the Kalenga area by the Zambia Air Force and this is what they had to say:

"Three villages in this area were burnt to ashes. What could not be burnt was broken. The villagers have been left with practically nothing, except what they had on them at the time of the attack. They sleep in the open air, near the plain which is infected with mosquitoes."

The report adds that the people are still insecure. They are reluctant to settle in places for fear of encountering the enemy. So they stick close to the unhealthy plain.

Again food is reported to be the major problem here. At least 8,335 people have been displaced in the area. The situation has been accentuated by the arrival of at least 200 refugees from Angola.

Everywhere in the affected areas the story is of starvation, disease, lack of clothing and medical care. According to the Catholic secretariat short term plans should revolve on urgently providing medicines, particularly antibiotics, bandages and vitamins. There is need for food such as rice, groundnuts, dried fish, mealie meal, skimmed milk, beans, flour and biscuits.

Also urgently required are second-hand clothes for men, women and children. In the long term it is proposed that since the affected

people are not refugees but proper Zambians they should be provided with vegetable seeds, onions, tomatoes and maize seeds free of charge to help them return to a normal life.

Task

Already the Catholic Church is very active in the area. They distribute as far as possible mealie meal, clothing, beans and other foodstuffs. Catholic nuns in the area are also active treating people as far as possible.

The task is, however, a very hard one in view of the uncleared landmines in the area. In fact, those with first hand information say that a helicopter preferably belonging to a neutral organisation is very necessary if the people are to be helped.

In the absence of such a "chopper" however, the 25-ton truck and trailer belonging to the Catholic secretariat has begun a shuttle between Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia to bring in the necessary supplies for the displaced people.

Apart from the Catholics other relief organisations have come to aid. Oxfam, the British relief agency has already donated K9,500 for the purchase of supplies and some of the food that has been distributed was bought from this generous donation.

The Zambia armed forces too are said to be doing a very commendable job there.

In fact, it was the officers of ZNDF who first reported "an epidemic" in the area and without them the little assistance that has trickled through to the area would not have reached the affected people at all.

What is disheartening to those attempting to do something about the matter is the Government's slow response to what is obviously an urgent matter. Several reports have been made about the situation and there have been calls to declare the areas national disaster areas.

But the Government has been quiet on the issue. In some ways the Government's silence is understandable.

The situation that has arisen in the Western Province is sensitive and an open declaration of a national disaster would by some analysis be tactically unsound.

But the sensitivity of the matter is certainly no excuse for inaction. It is imperative that the Party and its Government embark on a massive relief effort preferably an airlift to save lives.

If for some reason direct Government participation is not feasible then such assistance could be channelled through the Red Cross.

For such requirements as second-hand clothes the public could certainly help if only they are told where and how to make the donations. What is needed is ACTION NOW and not silence and inaction while people continue dying of starvation.

FIRST LUANDA FRONTLINE YOUTH CONGRESS FAILS TO MEET

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE first youth congress of Frontline states scheduled for September 3 to 4 in Luanda, Angola, did not take place because Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana did not attend.

Zambia was to be represented by Minister for Youth and Sport Mr Ben Kakoma, accompanied by Luapula Province Youth League chairman Mr Alex Kabaso.

Disclosing this in Lusaka yesterday, executive secretary of the Youth League and member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu, said the three countries had offered no explanation for their failure to attend the meeting.

The meeting was to be held on the same lines as the Frontline heads of state summit.

Meanwhile, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Grade Seven school leavers' project has increased its annual intake from nine to 15 students this year, programme secretary Miss Ute Hoffmann said at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe yesterday.

Miss Hoffmann said the project trained young girls in such courses as hand-sewing, dressmaking and crocheting for 11 months.

She said the project was introduced last year to help

solve problems of Grade Seven school leavers.

More than 300 women and young girls have received short and long courses at Buseko home industries since its inception in 1967, programme secretary Mrs Joan Sitemba said.

Self-reliant

Mrs Sitemba said the main objective for training was to make women self-reliant in their homes and to earn a supplementary income.

Asked if the trainees are helped in securing employment, she said:

"We are not training them to get employment, but only to enable them to become effective housewives. We also prepare young girls for the day they marry so that they will not face problems of house management.

"But the few who are privileged get employment in factories and it is not our main intention to train for jobs. The whole idea is to teach them as housewives and to help them stay with their husbands," she said.

BRIEFS

ZAIREANS HARASS ZAMBIANS--Zairean soldiers patrolling the border with Zambia are allegedly confiscating bicycles from Zambians traveling near the border at gunpoint, Zambian customs officials at Sakania border post near Ndola have confirmed. Already five bicycles have been grabbed from residents of Kawama township in Ndola. Two of the bicycles were confiscated last Wednesday and three last Friday. The seizure of bicycles by the Zairean soldiers was first brought to light by Kawama constituency chairman Mr Morris Mutale. The Zairean soldiers are patrolling the border area with Zambia and according to some officials in the area, they have no transport of their own and have allegedly resorted to seizing bicycles from Zambian travelers near the border. Mr Mutale said over the weekend the seizure of bicycles started last week. "We are really having problems in this area. We have been trying to get to the bottom of the issue and have already reported the matter to the regional office," said Mr Mutale. He said Zambians who ventured near the border wither to go to their fields or to burn charcoal were now being harassed by the Zairean soldiers. Immigration officer-in-charge at Sakania, Mr John Lukuzhi, said he held discussions with the commander of the soldiers at the frontier last Friday which dealt with the problems he experienced with Zaireans crossing in and out of the country. [Text] (Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 5)

CSO: 4420

MAIDOU'S, AYANDHO'S REMOVAL CAUSES SPECULATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1798, 1799

[Text] The removal from office of two of the more unpopular members of President Dacko's government has only served to raise the level of speculation in Bangui to an even greater intensity than is usually the case. Speaking to some members of the media recently, President Dacko failed to explain precisely why the former Vice-President, M. Bernard Maidou and the Prime Minister M. Ayandho were sacked at the end of August. He limited himself to the observation that he would have preferred not to change the government for two years, but these two men had become too unpopular. The President had reshuffled the government in mid-July.

The signs of some government changes were evident well before the decision to remove these two ministers and place them under house arrest. On July 11, when the new cabinet was announced, the positions of Prime Minister and Vice-President were left open. This encouraged the view that the President was giving way to public pressure.

It is clear that M. Ayandho was always extremely unpopular in Bangui. However, there was evidence that M. Maidou was regaining some respect after being tainted by his association with Bokassa. He was the fallen Emperor's last Prime Minister. At the end of July he gave a radio interview in which he asserted that he had asked the French to intervene in order to remove Bokassa. By saying this, he stakes a political claim to the succession to power in the Republic. Nor did his claim contradict the intentions of President Dacko who had envisaged M. Maidou as a possible successor. M. Maidou is only forty-four years old and highly regarded by many.

However, in the course of the interview M. Maidou expressed his support for multi-party politics. An opinion which caused considerable excitement at the Presidency where political opposition has been brushed aside and where it was also known that M. Maidou had participated in the drawing up of a new constitution--still to be published--in which he supported the creation of a one-party state. The Vice-President's comments immediately received the favourable attention of the Mouvement Centrafricain pour les Libertés Democratiques which acts as an umbrella organisation for the opposition groups in the Republic.

It was clear, therefore that he had either played his hand too early or had made a serious mistake. Either way, it placed him in opposition to the President.

What has given rise to more serious questions is the detention of the two politicians by French guards. President Bongo's adviser M. Fabien Gbomema was to be found at the Presidential Palace in Bangui on the day of the arrest. It is widely felt that the Gabonese who have offered substantial financial assistance to the Republic are acting on behalf of France. The queries surrounding the precise intentions of France in Central Africa still remain unanswered though there is little doubt that French military presence, especially in Bangui is proving crucial for the security of the new regime. The suspicion of observers has been aroused by the peculiar nature of the incarceration of the two politicians. President Darbo told journalists that they could speak to M. Maïdou. However, the French Colonel who is responsible for the Presidential guard later persuaded the President that this would not be advisable.

CSO: 4420

CONFRONTATION MOVED TO DIPLOMATIC FRONT

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Sep 80 p 1799

[Text]

Hassan Habre, on a visit to Senegal, has accused President Goukouni Nguiere of using Polisarios, supposed through Libya to fight against him in the Chad civil war. The statement was made during a visit to Dakar in which Habre had talks with the Senegalese Prime Minister, M. Aline Diouf.

He claimed that "Chadians are caught in a war imposed from outside" blaming Libya and France. He went on to add that Libya had occupied a strip of country in the north — the Aouzou strip — which he said was rich in minerals after the area had been ceded to Colonel Gaddafi in exchange for the "liquidation of Chad's revolutionary movement".

Habre also attacked France for supplying arms to Libya and disagreed with the French view that Chad should have a federal system of government. This Habre said, would be "an open door to anarchy". He preferred the installation of a neutral peace-keeping force.

A correspondent writes: While the fighting continues in Chad and N Djamena is reduced to rubble, the confrontations have moved from the purely military confrontation to the diplomatic front. Habre's tough anti-official Senegalese fears of Libyan expansionism in the Sahel. However, the attack on France appears to be more of a smokescreen. France's supplying Libya with arms does not preclude aid to Habre and the evidence is

that the French continue to favour the former defence minister of the Transitional Government rather than the chosen President. Goukouni Habre's isolation is, at least temporarily, compensated by a far more efficient public relations machinery than he has at his disposal. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the forces drawn up against Habre have started up something of a publicity campaign. Ahmad Ayyi, the Foreign Minister, has been to Bonn. Lt-Col Kamougue has been lobbying in Paris where he is best equipped to operate since he represents the common growing interests of the south. The British Government has said that it will give aid to Chad and there is the likelihood of more visits to London.

CSG: 6420

BRIEFS

IRIG IRRIGATION AID--The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Alhaji Jorrah Daffeh, has told Parliament that West Germany is the only donor country that has so far made any firm financial commitment. He said another donors meeting is planned to take place in the near future. He also said that the government is considering the development of irrigation agriculture. His ministry is providing farmers engaged in irrigation with pumps and the agricultural inputs necessary to improve production. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1801]

NEW MANDINKA DICTIONARY--A copy of the first Mandinka dictionary to be published by a Cambian has been presented to President Sir Dawda Jawara by Mr. As Tarawale, a literature officer and interim-administrator of the National Literacy Advisory Committee, and Mr. Bakary Sidihe, chairman of the Committee which compiled the 158-page dictionary at a cost of D3,000 over 18 months. The Mandinka dictionary, Mr. Tarawale said, is only a beginning. There is also a Wolof dictionary in preparation. The dictionary, he claimed, will help teachers to teach Mandinka, help editors of Mandinka papers and all those who write Mandinka. Copies will be distributed to all schools and government offices. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1801]

CRQ: 4420

JERUSALEM ISSUE VIEWED AS THREATENING WORLD PEACE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Aug 80 p 2

(Editorial: "Jerusalem--Tactics of Diversion")

(Text)

WHEN in 1939, Nazi Germany started encroaching on the lands of its neighbours, little did the world know that what appeared to be little acts of rascality was to cost the world a disaster.

Many countries are still counting the cost of the Second World War. After the war, the world sympathized with the Jews for the harsh treatment they received from the Nazis and wished that there will be no repetition of such injustices and inhuman treatment anywhere in the world.

Next Monday will be exactly 41 years ago when Hitler's men attacked Poland and thus triggered off a new dimension in the world war.

But how far away really is the world from 1939 and thus from expansionist policies, propelled by the trigger?

Quite noticeably, victims of Nazi Germany, now settling in Palestine, have been venting their spleen on Palestinians and seizing Arab lands from time to time, and adopting similar Nazi methods to silence the owners of the land.

Although their latest move in making the whole of Jerusalem the eternal capital of Zionism has drawn protests from far and wide, the world is gradually turning its eyes from the explosive situation.

For example, Western propaganda outfits, especially radio stations, have been diverting the world's attention to the internal industrial dispute in Poland, as if there has never been a strike action under the capitalist system.

Aggression

But the danger posed by the Zionist aggression in the Middle East cannot be simply covered up by a noisy sensational news coverage elsewhere.

Events in Jerusalem threaten to draw in more international combatants, including the whole Moslem world, into the Middle East conflict.

As we have been insisting in the past, unless the waywardness and criminal acts of the Zionist regime in Tel Aviv (now shifting to Jerusalem) are checked, the world should prepare for a major conflict on the issue.

Unfortunately, the Carter Administration which promised the world a lasting peace in the Middle East through the Camp David Accord is bogged down with internal affairs and is therefore not enthusiastic now about criticising Israel on its Jerusalem decision.

Indeed, the U.S. Government is even pretending not be aware of the embarrassment in which it finds itself with the failure of the Camp David agreement.

Meanwhile, all is not yet lost. And we appeal to the sponsors of the Jewish State to back their proclaimed peaceful intentions with action and discipline the Zionist aggressors.

The hungry world cannot afford a third major war. Middle East is the problem. Not Poland or Afghanistan.

DISAGREEMENTS IN MUSLIM COMMUNITY DEPLORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: 'Muslims: G.M.R.C., But....?']

[Text] It is rather unfortunate that the calm and unity that returned to the Muslims' camp early this year should gradually give way to simmering troubles that can even end up in conflicts once again.

With the election of new executive members for the Muslims Representative Council, many inside and outside the Moslem community heaved a sign of relief that the disagreements and petty quarrels among Muslims were going to end.

Recent developments, however, threaten to sow seeds of dissension once more among Muslims.

We, therefore, appeal for calm, because the country does not seem now capable of absorbing such conflicts which have nothing but negative effects on national development.

Since the country has a sizeable Moslem population, matters affecting the Muslim religion cannot be easily ignored or carelessly handled.

Indeed, unity in the Moslem community is a major factor of national unity, so all dedicated Muslims must pray for Allah to guide them in their search for unity and peace.

CSO: 4420

RELATIONS WITH LIBYA REVIEWED, PRAISED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriya, in line with her policy of solidarity with Africa, Asia and Latin America and of concern for world peace based on justice and international co-operation among nations, maintains very cordial relations with Ghana.

Indeed, the friendly ties have of late received a fresh boost with an agreement reached between the two countries in Libya last November during a visit by a high-powered Ghanaian delegation led by Dr John S. Nabila, Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs.

As part of the decision, a joint commission is to be set up to work on the establishment of joint bank and holding companies.

The two countries are also to set up mining, industrial and agricultural ventures under the commission. It will also promote cultural and information exchanges.

Another meeting in furtherance of the programme is expected in Accra soon.

It will also be recalled that Libya had to come to Ghana's aid during the oil crisis in the country last year.

To concretize the friendly ties between the two countries, the Jamahiriya has now set up an embassy in Ghana and it is hoped Ghana will soon re-open its mission in Tripoli, closed down after the events of 1966.

The Libyan Jamahiriya is among the Arab countries which are firmly opposed to Zionist aggression in Palestine and a front-liner in the cause for justice to the people of Palestine. The country also strongly opposes the so-called Camp David Accord.

WESTERN COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE CONDEMNED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "External Debts"]

[Text]

IN SPITE of great odds, Ghana has made good progress since September 1979. The fact that it has been able to pay £120.8m of her short-term external debts is particularly impressive, considering the havoc caused to the country's economy by seven years of military rule.

But the country still has numerous problems and it cannot itself remain unaffected by the growing uncertainties for the developing countries as pointed out in the recent United Nations Economic Survey.

Predominantly an agricultural country, the improvement of Ghana's agriculture is a necessary condition of development in general. It is a wise decision therefore that the Government has given first priority to agriculture in its programmes. But Ghana like many other developing countries lacks the technical

knowledge and financial capital necessary to develop her resources.

It is especially in this field that we commend the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and other friendly nations for the many schemes they have sponsored for assisting Ghana to resuscitate her ailing economy.

We warmly applaud the immediate response of the United States to our needs by the granting of a 21.2 million dollar grant and loan to provide agricultural production inputs and services to small-scale farmers in the country. For this act of faith, Ghana is indeed grateful because it shows America's belief in Ghana's future.

Ghana greatly admires the efforts of all friendly nations who have come to our aid and we shall continue to be grateful to them for all that they are doing to help us build our economy. We look for further financial expression of confidence in the future of Ghana.

Having paid tribute to the nations who are assisting us out of our difficulties, the 'Graphic' would want to stress that the future of the country depends on our own efforts to help ourselves.

This, we cannot do if we are not working together in unity. Indeed, unity today is Ghana's greatest concern and it is the duty of everyone to work to strengthen it.

POLISH EVENTS SEEN AS SIGN OF COMMUNIST HYPOCRISY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Excerpts]

THE minute the conclave of cardinals was guided by the divine spirit to pick Karol Wojtyla as the new Pope, the whole world should have braced itself for a period of Polish dominated headlines. It took less than a fortnight for the amazing Pole Pope John Paul II to change the face of the papacy forever.

Anything after such carrying-ons ought to have been anti-climax and yet Karol Wojtyla's countrymen have still managed to spring surprises. For almost one month now, Polish workers have managed to hold the attention of the entire world by engaging in so-

mething as routine as a strike action. Ask any GIMOC worker and you would know all about going on strike to back up demands for higher pay, so what can be so earth-shattering about a group of shipyard workers demanding higher pay?

But then really, trust the Poles to turn a straightforward and uncomplicated thing like a strike into a world-wide crisis.

There they were asking for completely free trade unions and an end to press censorship, and that was where the stickiness came in. At face value one is tempted to ask what on earth could be wrong with workers asking for a free trade union uncontrolled by government or by political party, surely the entire history of trade unionism has been a struggle by workers to have some control over their own destiny.

And what is more, it should not be a communist country whose workers should agitate for a free trade union — isn't that the basis for the credo they have been propagating around the world for six decades and over — free trade unions, free from government, free from control by proprietors and managements, controlled only by the workers themselves.

It therefore, becomes obvious that that which is preached over the roof tops and that which is practised are usually many poles apart.

Free trade unions for as long as they are practised very far away from the shores of the nations that are loudest in extolling their virtues. The problem with such things of course being that it is usually difficult to insulate your own shores from being infected with the propaganda directed at other countries.

Why else do you think that laws were enacted to prevent the Voice of America and other similar radio networks from beaming their program-

mes to the citizens of their own countries?

Consider the general tone of the British press for example in their coverage of the entire Polish crisis, they could hardly suppress their glee at the obvious embarrassment of the Communist world that at long last they were tasting a bit of their own medicine.

In the meantime, the Soviets could only look on and squirm, how could the Soviet Union, champion of the working classes which had always urged workers all over the world to stand up for their rights, to shake off the oppressors yoke be seen as fighting workers who are only asking for what other workers have always been told are their due?

It is obvious that one can only keep sermon and practice poles apart for only so long, one day the chicken will all come home to roost and you will have to decide which one to adopt — the sermons public relations stand or the private practice.

And that is where the other demand of the amazing Poles come in — an end to press censorship. At face value that again sounds harmless enough both to those demanding it and the government from who it was being asked.

But when you realise that even a legally guaranteed free Trade Union is stillborn at birth without a free press, you then realise that the Polish problem really had nothing to do with the price of meat.

And the Polish leaders were not unimpressed by the gravity of what they faced. They were well aware of the fact that the workers could have started off asking only for an end to press censorship — all other things like free trade unions and higher wages and accountability and an insistence on sermon and practice being the same shall all follow unto them.

Anybody who does not grasp the significance of the lessons from Poland must surely be operating on a plane poles apart from the reality of the Ghanaian situation.

WARNING SOUNDED AGAINST EXPATRIATE MANAGEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Looking Backward"]

[Text] There is a growing sign of some perpetrators of neo-colonialist ideas preparing the ground for a subtle return of expatriates to run or head certain organizations, including even sensitive ones, in the name of efficiency.

As if the Ghanaian can never be efficient or as if all Ghanaians are corrupt, the propagators of these dangerous ideas have seen everything bad about Ghanaian administration and continue to yearn for the return of the "white man" to head this or that organization.

What these neo-colonialist agents refuse to admit is that the "white man" is not an angel and that the overflowing prisons in the "white" countries are filled not by Ghanaians!

What is necessary in Ghana is to ensure proper control and accountability from those who run the affairs of public organizations.

The services of many Ghanaians in other countries, especially with international agencies, have been acclaimed as efficient. This record can be achieved at home, too.

Ghanaians should not be made to believe that all will be well if Ghanaian administrators are booted out in favour of expatriates.

Except in very exceptional cases, the solution of Ghana's problems lies in Ghanaians' own hands; it cannot be added to the imports list.

What Ghana needs is genuine assistance and co-operation from outside, and not expatriate bosses.

EMPLOYERS WARNED AGAINST DISMISSING WORKERS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Redundancy Cuts Both Ways"]

[Text:] The Minister of Labour, Youth and Social Welfare, Mr F.Q. Amegah, has warned that his Ministry will "take drastic action against any employer who hides behind "import licence problems" to resort to arbitrary dismissal of workers.

He also warned that the Government would not deal kindly with any corporation, company or firm which declares workers redundant without first obtaining a fiat from his Ministry.

The Minister's warning, coming at a time when workers, especially in the private sector, are being threatened with redundancy, should be viewed with all the seriousness it requires.

Time and again, we have cautioned against the dangers of unnecessary retrenchment which is prevalent in private companies.

Apart from compounding the unemployment problem for the country, retrenchment brings woes to many families and contributes to social decadence such as stealing and wandering.

It is against this background that the fiat principle is necessary, to ensure that the employer's retrenchment exercise is justified.

We cannot subscribe to redundancy decisions that ignore the workers' contribution to the making of large profits for business owners when the going was good.

For, one would like to ask whether it is impossible to keep the workers on "subsistence" with part of the profits accumulated over the years until the raw materials arrive for production to improve again.

Appreciation

Indeed, a number of sympathetic and fair-minded employers have expressed their appreciation to their workers in this manner.

On the other hand, is it not appropriate for the workers, if they are mostly factory hands, to be redeployed on farms set up by the management?

In view of these and other avenues open up for convenient redeployment of workers threatened with redundancy, it would be unacceptable for any management to retrench employees by hiding behind the import licence "problem."

The nation cannot accept any moves that would worsen the unemployment situation and adversely affect the economy.

The situation now calls for give-and-take from the private sector and the Government. While Government is instituting measures to keep the factories running, managements must appreciate Government's efforts and not to act on in a manner prejudicial to the smooth running of the country.

Managements must help to bring down unemployment.

Laying off workers is, in any case, a double-edged sword that could cut both ways: How safe is investment in a nation fraught with social unrest resulting from too many idle hands hanging about?

So when some employers do their myopic thing of looking only at what profit comes to their pocket, they should not forget that they are creating long-term trouble for themselves by laying off workers at random.

The Government is right in deciding to stand against it. We expect that the TUC will be adequately consulted in the matter.

CSO: 4420

INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED VALCO MOTIVES URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "What does VALCO Say?"]

[Text] The authorities of VALCO have some explanation to give to the nation over the company's attitude to the Kibi Bauxite/Alumina project.

The story put out by the VALCO authorities to anyone who cares to discuss the Kibi bauxite project with them is in two parts.

In one part they declare that VALCO has all the goodwill towards Ghana and would almost naturally be interested in the bauxite project if the money involved were not so prohibitive and impossible to put up.

In the other part, they state positively that it is absolutely impossible to get anyone or group to provide the 600 million dollars needed to get the project going, particularly since the project would have a negative cash flow for the first seven years of production.

However, the executive secretary of the Aluminium Industries Commission (of Ghana), C.J.A. Renner, has revealed that a group of Japanese investors interested in the project later withdrew because VALCO strangely increased its potlines, thereby increasing its electricity consumption from Akosombo so the Japanese found that they could not get enough power to establish a smelter for the project.

This revelation means a lot: One, that it is not true that no one can raise the 600 million dollars. Two, that VALCO actually took action which is tantamount to blocking the project. Three, that VALCO is not interested in seeing the project established.

The matter is a serious one, and it would be in the interest of all concerned to hear what VALCO has to say.

Perhaps it is useful to tell all those who have ears to hear that even in her worst national tribulations, Ghana cannot be taken for granted!

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO HELP RESTORE ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Sep 80 p 2

(Editorial: "Breakdown of Essential Services")

(Text)

A MATTER of great concern to many Ghanaian workers is the constant breakdown of essential services like water, electricity and telephones.

Of these water comes out as the most important service the public cannot do without. Any disruption of this service is bound to cause frustration among consumers.

As the Water and Sewerage people tell us, there is no substitute for water. Any breakdown of water supply can also affect the health of thousands of people since other means of supply must be found and this can be dangerous, at times, to our health.

Tamale, Ho and Sunyani are important regional centres where the water problem has become chronic. Day in day out residents in these areas are seen with buckets and containers looking for water from anywhere.

The situation in certain areas of Accra and other regional centres are the same.

Electricity and water supply go hand in hand. Any breakdown in

electricity supply affect the supply of water.

Apart from a cut in electricity supply affecting the flow of water, it also affects and actually damages electrical appliances like fridges, deep-freezers and television sets. In other parts of the world such a situation would have led to law suits. Yet consumers are made to suffer all these inconveniences without offering any word.

The situation as regards our telephone system is not different from the other two services. Telephones are meant to save us from walking over long distances to deliver a message or to hold important discussions. But what do we see now, especially in this period when there is so much campaign against conserving fuel?

Telephone breakdowns are also disrupting business. People are wasting fuel to attend to businesses when a few pesewas wasted on the line could have done the trick.

We have turned our attention to these three important services because we believe they are being neglected at a great cost not only to the consumers but also to the Government.

There have been several cases of consumers of water and electricity organising themselves against payment of services rendered them because of dissatisfaction with the services so rendered.

The society is facing a whole lot of problems and so many areas seem to need more attention than others.

It is our determination to point out to the authorities areas which are creating a lot of frustration among the public.

The three discussed today are serious and we call on the Government to pay attention to them so as to put the smile back on the faces of consumers.

BRIEFS

TUC PASSIVITY ASSAILED--The Ghana Division of the General Transport and Petroleum Workers Union of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday accused the Congress of "being toothless thereby allowing the rights of Ghanaian workers to be trampled upon." In a statement issued at Tema, the Division asked the top hierarchy of the TUC to "resign honourably if the going is too tough" for them. The statement said the TUC "which is supposed to be the mouthpiece of the workers, has failed to explain the present poor living conditions of the workers to the Government for the situation to be improved." The statement said the success of the Third Republic was the wish of all workers because "we all know the harm that political instability has done to the country" and appealed to the Government to create avenues for redressing political grievances without recourse to confrontations.--GNA [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

TUC: PEACEFUL POLICY DESIRED--The Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC) has stated that it will continue to help in the resuscitation of the national economy. It will also "in the face of financial constraints continue to champion the cause of workers by promoting their standards of living." The Director of the Ghana Labour College, Mr J.F. Nortey, made the statement at the closing session of a two-week monitors workshop for chairmen, secretaries and treasurers of the 17 national unions of the TUC in Accra. The workshop, organized by the TUC in collaboration with the Washington-based African-American Labour Centre, was attended by 40 participants. Mr Nortey noted that those who were "vociferous" in the condemnation of the peaceful role the Congress was playing in the national economy were "those who have their own axes to grind." Those people, he said, would want to see the TUC in constant confrontation with both Government and Management over matters that could easily be settled around the conference table. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 80 p 8]

AUSTRALIAN AWARDS FOR GHANA--Australia has pledged a package of agricultural training awards to Ghana to ensure the success of the declared agricultural programme. Under the package, existing pattern of training for Ghanaian students in Australia would be changed and focused on the vital field of agriculture. The new Australian High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr Anthony F.

Dengle, gave the assurance when he presented his letters of commission to President Nilla Limann at the Castle yesterday. He said during his stay he would ensure that Australia put her expertise at the disposal of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 80 p 8]

CEO: 4420

BRIEFS

PROGRESSIVE TAX--The Head of State said Government has proposed new tax measures for implementation this year. He said this means that income tax rate on individuals, stocks, estates and partnerships had been increased by two, six, 10 and 20 per cent, thereby making the rate more progressive. The hut, progress and development tax, paid by hut dwellers in Liberia, has been abolished under the new tax measures announced by the PRC Government. Master Sergeant Doe said that this step was necessary to further ease the burden of taxation on the Liberian people. He also said that the new tax measures would produce an additional revenue of \$54m, while the sale of assets would yield \$6m. He added that the new tax on petroleum would generate \$2.7m. The PRC Government has also authorised the Minister of Finance to pay the expenses of the Government from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1981, under the approved budget of fiscal 1980/81. Such expenses include approved allotments, personnel lists, notices and warrants of the Head of State. On budgetary transfers, the Ministry of Finance may approve such transfers upon recommendation of the Director of the Budget as may be necessary to give priority to the more essential Government operations. However, such transfers shall not exceed the sum total of the budget. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1799]

CSO: 4420

INNOVATIVE MOLASSES-STRAW COMBINATION COULD BE USED AS FODDER

Brussels SPECIAL L'EVANTAIL in French 12-18 Sep 80 pp 29-30

[Text] It is appalling! An independent agronomist, specializing in missions for UN agencies such as the FAO, is hard put to hide his frustration, even though he has seen everything from the time he started traveling to the four corners of the world. After the Congo, it was Haiti, then Burundi...and now it is Mali.

In the course of his missions, this agronomist must understand not only problems affecting the poor implementation of FAO and UN-financed projects, but also the root causes for them. This is not always due to technical factors.

Thus with sugar cane, a problem which has awakened his interest in Mali. This country bathed by the Niger River acquired its independence at the beginning of the sixties. The French, who were aware of the exceptional micro-climate it enjoyed precisely because of the existence of the Niger, had developed the cultivation of sugar cane. This is a relatively simple process and is very much needed in the economy of countries such as Mali. Sugar cane produces an income of 800,000 Malian francs per hectare, as against 200,000 francs per hectare of rice. Moreover, Mali used to be an importer of sugar. The main by-product of sugar cane, molasses, is also very profitable. Thus, our agronomist was astonished to find out that 7,000 tons of molasses are poured into the canals each year. He notes that the country, despite the presence of the Niger, is often affected by drought. Cattle are dying in neighboring Sudan. It is precisely on the border between Mali and Sudan that molasses are poured out. And yet, the agronomist remarks, 40,000 hectares of rice produce one ton of straw, one-fourth of which is used as fodder for the cattle. Studies have proved that "sugar-straw," a mixture of straw and molasses, is an excellent source of food for cattle...

Meanwhile, entire herds are succumbing to the drought, especially in the Timbuctu region! The Malian government, obviously overwhelmed by the existing problem, has never thought of keeping the molasses or the rice-straw--which, more often than not, is burned--to produce food for cattle that could prove indispensable during periods of severe drought.

So it is that this agronomist is raising the alarm; he is impatiently awaiting the agreement of the World Bank for which he is now working, to perfect the organization of a system to mix molasses and straw. It may well be that the fate of an entire region hangs in the balance.

CSO: 4400

SWAPO'S UN REPRESENTATIVE ACCUSES SA OF PRACTICING DECEIT

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Sep 80 p 18

[Text]

NEW YORK: The latest reply by the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Roelof Botha, to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, about the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections was a litany of abuses, insults, falsifications and distortions. These were the words of SWAPO's United Nations Representative, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Mr Gurirab was interviewed in his New York flat about 72 hours after Mr Botha's latest reply, handed to the Secretary General on Friday afternoon of last week. He said it was a negative response. It was a response that was indicative

of the real position of South Africa, that being that the illegal occupationist regime had quite clearly opted for an internal settlement and a neo-colonialist solution in South West Africa in favour of the puppet elements of the Turnhalle Group, he said.

"We are still consulting here at the United Nations in respect of where we are and of what has to be done next. Quite clearly SWAPO, the Front Line countries and our friends would wish the Security Council to meet as a matter of urgency to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter as the only alternative left for the United Nations to end illegality and repression and exploitation in South West Africa", Mr Gurirab said.

Question: We have heard a story circulating here - in fact it was on Radio South Africa - stating that "radical" elements in the Organisation for African Unity are urging a Security Council debate for September 25?

-- The import of the report is correct, but as to the specific date when the Security Council meeting might be convened, we have not as yet agreed. But you will recall that, during the last summit in Freetown, the OAU directed African ambassadors at the United Nations to look into convocation of the Security Council in the event of another negative response from South Africa. Now that we have the so-called reply and have satisfied ourselves that, even though at this stage only on a preliminary basis, it is now for the African Group at the United Nations, as directed by the OAU, to start the performance which must lead to the holding of a Security Council meeting.

Question: Rumours are rife here about the possibility of a Lancaster House type conference with the South African government and the Turnhalle elements on the one side, and you, the Front Line States and Dr. Waldheim on the other side?

-- That is a figment of the imagination of the South

African racists and those who dance to their tune. What the Front Line countries, the United Nations and SWAPO might consider would be a meeting . . . a bilateral meeting by SWAPO and South Africa, presided over by the United Nations Secretary General, a meeting at which the two principal parties to the conflict, that being SWAPO and South Africa, would discuss practical details which could lead to the implementation of the PLAN. The idea of a Lancaster House style conference is a negation of the United Nations PLAN. We are not interested in it now, and we will not be interested in it in the future.

Question: Mr Gurirab, as a result of the latest developments, do you foresee an escalation of the problems, I mean especially as far as military affairs are concerned?

-- Well, quite clearly, the attitude of South Africa is one of arrogance, of belligerence. South Africa maintains an attitude of confrontation, is daily committing acts of aggression and daily launching armed military invasions into independent African countries neighbouring South West Africa. Therefore, one can expect that this aggression will continue and escalate, and correspon-

dingly I am sure the African countries would defend their territorial integrity against such aggression. I am convinced, I know that SWAPO will intensify its military resistance against the occupation of our country, and therefore, quite clearly, the war is going to escalate, violence will increase and destruction will rocket in South West Africa.

After the interview was concluded, and Mr Gurirab thanked for the time he had given to the Observer, he asked if he could add, what he thought, something which was of great importance at this stage, as he put it in his conversation with us:

"To conclude, we expect now the Western countries, the major trading partners of South Africa, to take the initiative in the Security Council to support and co-operate with the rest of the United Nations in ensuring that punitive measures under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter are taken against South Africa. It is time now for them to take the lead in ensuring that the Charter of the United Nations is upheld and that they support the efforts of the international community to increase material assistance to SWAPO and to the South West African people in their struggle for liberation", Mr Gurirab said.

NEWSPAPER PURPORTS TO DISSECT BOTHA-WALDHEIM MANEUVERING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "The Naked Truth About the Botha-Waldheim Maneuvering"]

[Text]

It is time that the truth about the Roelof Botha-Kurt Waldheim manoeuvring be squarely faced for once. Perhaps in that manner one can understand Mr Botha's hesitancy and his delaying tactics. Perhaps there are those not given to the habit of converting wishful thinking into realities.

Mr Roelof Botha has not always had fools for advisers. In recent years, whether one agreed with him or not, he took a cool assessment of the political realities of South West Africa and realised that SWAPO would smash any opponent in an internationally supervised election. Mr Botha, and we say this without hypocrisy, realised what this could mean to South Africa.

He could at no stage turn his back on the Western Powers, and at all times he tried his utmost to be an honest broker without admitting that SWAPO is currently the most powerful political force. A difficult, unenviable task for which one has a lot of understanding, although one totally rejects the methods employed to solve the tricky problem.

Mr Botha resorted to the one and only alternative offered him: to establish in South West Africa a new social order which he hopes could pull the rug from under SWAPO's feet. He hoped, over the past 42 months since the Western initiative started, that by the tactic of delaying things, there would be internally constitutional developments in South West Africa, leading to an ever growing better understanding between the various factions, and finally to defusion. In short, to neutralize SWAPO not only as a political force, but to sap the military strength so that the movement becomes a nonentity. When that has been achieved, Mr Botha, like a general von Mannstein, would spring the trap. Then there would have been participation by SWAPO in a constitutional process.

Very fine objectives for a political personality who firmly believes that a SWAPO government will bring into South West Africa the communist ideology, the communist industrial know-how and, above all, the military strike power of the communist world.

He would have achieved this, and sooner than he thought, if Mr Botha were of greater political calibre and a man not paying attention to the bazaar-like politicians we have in this country.

And this is where Mr Dirk Mudge comes in. Mr Mudge, you, and you alone, are the man in this country today who can still achieve what Mr Botha hoped for but was unable to do. Yet, Mr Mudge, are you possessed of the political qualities to look beyond the bazaar types and to forget the short term advantages of little ethnic exercises and to grasp for the ultimate goal -- nationhood? Again we stress that we are not in the least hypocritical if we say that our country is in need of a national leader, no matter whether his name is Dirk Muge or Theo-Ben Gurirab. We need a man to reach beyond the standards of the camarilla clique and to go for the greater objectives, no matter the squealing of a few political mice who, in the final up-shot of our country, will be less than an erased nought.

And that is where we are on this day. We are in a situation where the military might of the South African soldier is not only keeping at bay the armed wing of South West Africa's strongest political movement, but is busy sapping that wing's strenght. An accompanied political solution to go hand in hand with that is imperative, or there can be no success.

Rise, Mr Mudge, for if you are a politician and, above all, a leader of people, you will realise that there is but one recipe -- the truth, no matter how hard, no matter how unpopular, for it triumphs in the end. White political leaders of the past have not complied with one of their promises. They were at best parochial, parishlike, limited in the impact of their sermons and even bleaker in personality.

Try the formula for once in your life, for despite our bitter opposition to you and our personal resentment to what you have done to us, we are also aware of the knowledge gnawing at your heart which you are afraid to air. Mr Mudge, this is not the time to ask if a black skin or a white skin is able to unite people of different colour and of different languages. This is a time to do the job, for you are not an alien but a native of the country.

We, who are outspoken supporters of the now shelved 103 point constitutional proposals of the SWAPO nationalist movement, would like to tell you this, that you must stop pussyfooting. You are facing an adversary which knows the rules of fighting and, above all, the unselfish commitment to a cause. Like you, we regret that the old SWAPO nationalist movement, which was the father of the original 103 point programme, has since adopted a number of very radical and very severe socialist and Marxist principles. That, though, does not detract from the dynamics of the movement, from the fire with which the movement is imbuing the hearts of the overwhelming bulk of South West Africa's youth.

Mr Mudge, you can't win with such activities as protracted debates on non-existent brothels in Windhoek. You are lowering yourself to a pitiful level. You have the reins in your hands at the moment. Try to be worthy of them.

CSO: 4420

PROSPECTIVE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOR LOOMS OVER NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE BULK OF our potential university-trained manpower is being lost to SA through our students not returning to this country on completion of their studies.

This stark message was brought home this week by the Director of National Education, Mr A de Jager, when he addressed the Women's Agricultural Union congress in Windhoek.

With a figure of 2 000 boys and girls studying at universities in SA, the Territory was losing valuable manpower in a steady drain because most of these students did not return home.

He pointed out that certain promises had been made in the new political dispensation and it was time that these promises were met.

The shortage of skilled manpower is one that is looming larger over the Territory.

The Advertiser this morning approached a number of key people for comment on the issue.

Mr Piet Kruger, Secretary of Economic Affairs underlined the seriousness of the situation, blaming it mainly on the fact that students were unaware of posts available here.

"In the past we have never had any feedback from SWA students studying in South Africa and this can mainly be ascribed to the fact that they are unaware of the opportunities here", he said.

Neither the universities nor students were aware of posts here and normally recruiting was done at the universities for newly-qualified persons.

He said that steps had now been taken to acquaint both universities and students of the posts and opportunities available here in the Territory and that it was not necessary to search for employment in South Africa. This was mainly being done by private concerns.

"But I believe that the public sector will now also start moving in this direction", he concluded.

Mr GM de Villiers, Secretary for Manpower and Civic Affairs, felt that the continuous drainage of young manpower was also to be ascribed to the economic boom being experienced in SA,

at present.

"Of course the boom hits us a bit later. But we are experiencing a serious problem getting trained people, especially graduates and we are now awaiting legislation to enforce a manpower survey."

He said that there was a particular shortage in the professional fields - such as architects for example, although he felt that this could also be due to the building slump.

"As soon as the manpower survey is completed, the matter will be referred to a higher level for the appropriate steps to be taken", Mr De Villiers said.

Mr Kurt Böhme, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries felt that at present there were not sufficient trade and professional opportunities.

"However", he said, "as the economy develops, so will the opportunities and more students will return after completing their studies."

RENE OUTLINE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH SERVICE

Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT France Albert Rene has outlined the importance of the National Youth Service as the "school of life" which will prepare young people for the future as good citizens.

The Head of State was addressing a large crowd at a cultural evening on Saturday, when he officially closed the three weeks of youth camps at Port Launay, which the young people themselves have described as a "youth paradise".

Recalling the history of Port Launay, the President said it had its roots in the capitalist system. The land there had changed hands several times and the people in the district had continuously exploited the workers of that region.

"Today, the government has acquired this land and has laid it into the hands of the young people. This is also a historic event, because the young people who will be passing through Port Launay are the future leaders of the country."

He pointed out that this had been proved to him during the past three weeks of school holidays, adding that it was there at Port Launay and there only where the youth of the country would be developed, where they would be able to decide their future and what to do for their country.

"For too long, our education system had been copied from Europe and other countries. Our children when they went to school in the morning sat for the whole day at a table and we said they were learning. But what had they learned?"

"They were taught that London was a big city. They learned that the river Seine flowed through Paris and that in the Mediterranean sea there was an island called Malta. But they did not know, as Minister Jumeau earlier pointed out, what a 'capucin' meant. What we were saying that our children were learning."

First of all our children must be taught how to live together, they must know that it makes no difference having a black, white or red skin. They must know that between brothers and sisters there is equality, that they should respect one another and not abuse each other. This is what we mean by learning and from this they will also learn other things.

"In learning to live together, work, play and eat together, the young people will develop and from this they will be able to develop this country in turn.

"For too long in the past

we had the belief that having a certificate or just going through university was enough. It made us think we had people capable of leading others. Unfortunately, on several occasions those same people were not in a position to lead others because, to quote a Head of State, "they had not been through the school of life".

"We had not been through life the way it is and we would not look after ourselves," said President Rene asking how many young people had grown up in this country who could not cook,

look after their clothes and even after themselves.

"Why is that so?" he said. "Because too frequently there have been parents who spoil their children. There were people who never asked their children to help around the house and in the end they became slaves of their own children. These then grew up with the belief that there would always be slaves."

"It is only in this place which you yourselves have named 'youth paradise,' where you will know what it means to work together, looking after each other and respecting one another."

The Head of State hit out at those people who have been spreading false rumours about the National Youth Service. Describing these people, he said: "They do not want their children to mix with others. They either believe their children have been specially chosen by God, or they themselves believe they are above all other human beings, or they have a false idea of the colour of their skin or they had once cheated the people and now did not want to see others becoming prosperous."

"If we are to examine these rumour-mongers, we see the reason why they are against us. The reason is always malicious, wicked and vicious."

President Rene also explained that there were people who were easily influenced, who never tried to find out what was happening. "In the past we had too frequently believed that others were trying to hurt us."

"Why do you think I, or any other ministers including Minister Jumeau who is looking after the youth, would want to hurt our young people? Are we wicked? Why should we want to take our young people here and punish them?

"A reason for this is only seen in the minds of people who are always thinking bad of others. For three weeks, young people have come here in camps. You have now a small piece of land but you have managed to live a normal life during these weeks. In future it will be much different, because you will be better organized. Of course if we assess what you've done in one week we can calculate what you will do in 12 months. In that one year young people who have been through here will be able to name any tree or any fish. They will know everything young people of their age ought to know, because they will be working together in teams."

"It is here where we will get our musicians and it is here we will know who can sing and who can do craft-work. It is here all the children will be developed, it is here they will find their future and it is here at Port Launay, like it or not, where the Government will invest all its resources because it is here where all the leaders of tomorrow will come from, and nowhere else."

"This doesn't mean that we intend to punish those who do not come here, but we believe that those who come here will be far ahead of those who do not come. They will have more knowledge, more fraternity, more love and in general they will be those men and women who are ready for the future."

Earlier the Minister for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esme Jumeau, had spoken about the success of the camps. He said over 490 young people attended the three camps voluntarily and had a wide programme of activities apart from learning to live together as brothers and sisters with discipline.

Each camp ended with its own cultural evening which attracted many people. Minister Jumeau thanked all those people especially the advisors--most of them school teachers--and those who helped with the cooking.

The youngsters at the camps also helped with the construction of National Youth Service buildings

CSO: 4420

COOPERATION WITH PROGRESSIVE ARAB STATES PRAISED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE CO-OPERATION between Seychelles and progressive Arab states will in time surpass the success of any other bilateral agreements that the Republic has so far been involved in.

This is the belief of the Seychelles Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, who returned from a week's tour of Arab states last Sunday, during which he held several sessions of talks on Seychelles-Arab relations and co-operation.

Minister Hodoul's first stop was Tripoli at the head of a delegation from the Seychelles People's Progressive Front that attended the 11th anniversary of the Libyan September 1 Revolution. The Seychellois delegation attended a four hour anniversary parade and listened to a three-hour speech by Libyan Head of State, Col. Muammar Gaddafi on the Libyan National Day.

During the address Col. Gaddafi promoted the proposed union between Libya and Syria, declared his intention to fight alongside the Palestinians and explained the assumption of power in Libya by the masses.

On September 2, Mr Hodoul and the Seychellois Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, called on the Libyan Foreign Minister, Dr. Ali Triki for talks. Minister Hodoul also handed his counterpart a message for Col. Gaddafi from President Rene.

That same afternoon Mr Hodoul left for a three-day visit to Beirut and southern Lebanon at the invitation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The PLO, which is based in Beirut, organised "a simple but very fraternal visit" during which Minister Hodoul met the PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, and other members of the Organisation.

Executive Committee. They discussed the Palestinian struggle for their homeland, Seychelles' stand concerning the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and Seychelles-PLO co-operation in several fields.

Minister Hodoul was also taken on a tour of war-torn southern Lebanon which has left a profound and lasting impression on him.

Finally, last Saturday the Seychellois Foreign Minister spent a day in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital. There he met his counterpart, Dr. Saddoum Hammadi, to whom he delivered a message for Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussein from President Rene, and the Minister for Agriculture for talks on bilateral co-operation.

During President Rene's visit to Iraq in late April this year co-operation agreements were signed by the two countries which Minister Hodoul followed up last Saturday when he clarified one or two points.

The fact that an Iraqi aid mission is expected in Seychelles soon to study the implementation of the various agreements is a sign of Mr. Hodoul's success.

Looking back on his trip as a whole, Minister Hodoul said that Seychelles had many friends among the progressive Arab states which several political parties and movements sharing similar ideals. These friendly states, he continued, were ready to do all they could to help Seychelles build its new socialist society.

As these friendly relations develop and the Seychelles-Arab solidarity is strengthened, Seychelles could expect more co-operation, Minister Hodoul said.

"The help we are getting is very important but better relations with the progressive Arab states and movements in the future will, I believe, be much more fruitful than any other bilateral agreements with any other countries in the past. I do not believe that in the future there will be anyone as generous as our progressive Arab brothers.

CSO: 4420

CHINESE VICE-PREMIER ARRIVES

Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Ji Pengfei, has arrived in Seychelles on an official visit which has already taken him to several countries of the region.

He is accompanied by a delegation of 15 people including his wife, Mrs. Xu Hanbing, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gong Dafei and the Director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Wen Yezhan.

Mr. Ji Pengfei, aged 71, was born in the province of

Shanxi. He has served his country as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Vice-Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Apart from being the Vice-Premier, Mr. Ji Pengfei is also a member of the General Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The party will stay in the Republic until Friday.

BRIEFS

MINISTERS RETURN HOME--The Minister for Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, has returned home following a week-long working visit to India. During his stay he had talks with the Indian Minister for Defence, Mr. CPN Singh, in New Delhi. They discussed matters of mutual interest. In Bombay Minister Berlouis visited the headquarters of India's Western Naval Command where he held discussions with Vice-Admiral Barboza. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, has also returned home after leading an SPPF delegation to the 11th anniversary celebrations of the Libyan September 1st Revolution. He also visited Lebanon and Iraq.
[Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

ARABS HELPING WITH OIL EXPLORATION, ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS in English 3 Sep 80 pp 16, 17

[Article by John Rossant]

[Text]

THE BURDEN OF THE rising costs of imported oil doesn't fall on the industrialized countries. In fact, the burden is perhaps heaviest on those countries who consume the least amount of oil. These are the developing nations of the world, the poor lands of the southern hemisphere. For them, importing what little oil they consume has become a "ponderous drag" to their development and growth, as American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie put it last week from the rostrum of the United Nations.

The large East African state of Tanzania provides a typical example of a developing nation whose economic growth is constantly hindered by the jumps in the price of imported oil. But Tanzania is also taking concrete steps to lessen its reliance on crude imports, and in that it is being aided not only by the usual Western and international development funding organizations, but by bilateral technical and financial agreements with oil-exporting countries. These latter donors are a new and significant force in economic development not only in Tanzania, but throughout the developing world.

By African standards, at least, Tanzania is doing fairly well. Its 16 millions enjoy a fairly diversified agricultural economy and stable political leadership.

Despite shortages of teachers and school buildings, universal primary education exists. Some 40 per cent of Tanzanian villages now have clean tap water, 35 per cent have a dispensary, and 75 per cent have their own shop.

A look at the current accounts ledger however, reveals that all is not well. This month the Bank of Tanzania announced that its foreign exchange holdings had dropped to the perilously low level of 300 million, although it reckons that some \$1.5 billion will have to be spent in 1980 for essential goods like spare parts, medicine, machines — and oil.

Oil is by far the largest item on Tanzania's import list, even though Tanzanian per capita consumption of crude oil is barely a tenth of that in the United States. The Energy Minister Al-Noor Qasum told *Saudi Business* last week that some 50 per cent of all Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings will this year go to pay for oil imports. "That," said a young Tanzanian economist at the Ministry of Finance in Dar Es-Salaam, "is an almost intolerable burden for us."

Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania since the country's independence in 1961, told Parliament last month that "the terms of trade have moved against us." He said that the "present world economic system results in poor countries being automatically exploited by

rich countries, even if a rich country does not intend to be an exporter." He added that "in 1976 one ton of cotton could buy 11 tons of oil, today that ton of cotton buys only 7 tons of oil. Four years ago a ton of coffee could pay for 24 tons of oil, today it only buys 15 tons."

Tanzanians, like Americans and Europeans, have been forced to use less oil, either by decree or by skyrocketing prices at the pump. The government has issued tough regulations to item energy consumption. Gas stations are closed from Thursday to Sunday, and all vehicles except ambulances and public transport are banned from roads each Sunday.

But the only way a country like Tanzania can really hope to reduce crude oil imports is through searching for and exploiting its own hydrocarbon resources. The chances for finding commercially exploitable quantities of oil look good, say officials at the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. So far, promising, large deposits of gas have been found along the Indian Ocean coast, and the search for oil is intensifying as never before. But Qasum warns that his country has "not yet found oil in commercial quantities, only traces of it." He added that "we must show a lot of patience."

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) within Qasum's ministry has been receiving a wide range of technological and financial aid for hydrocarbon exploration and development. Importantly a lot of that aid will now be coming directly from oil-exporting countries, as well as from Tanzania's historic donors in the community of industrialized nations.

At the moment, activity is concentrated on the Songo Songo islands south of Zanzibar, the ancient center of slave-trading. Last year two test wells on the small mangrove and palm-studded islands revealed proven gas reserves of around 100 billion cubic feet — not bad for starters. Qasum says that additional tests confirmed the possibilities of an oil accumulation with the gas.

With a \$30 million interest-free credit from the International Development Agency of the World Bank, TPDC will drill two wells in the Songo Songo region this year, one off-shore, one on-shore. Significantly, the Songo Songo project is the first time that the World Bank has directly funded actual drilling operation in any country.

Songo Songo is not the only place in which Tanzania hopes to find oil. This year a financial aid agreement was reached with the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach. The program will get underway in a few months with the arrival of Algerian geologists and technicians who will conduct seismic surveys, exploration and drilling in various locations around Tanzania. Sonatrach is also arranging for Tanzanian personnel to study hydrocarbon sciences in Algerian institutes, beginning next year.

Iraq, too, Tanzania's main supplier of crude oil, is understood to be prepared to provide TPDC with technical aid for hydrocarbon prospecting. Already, that Middle Eastern country has given Tanzania extensive credits for expanding hydroelectricity generation along the four major rivers streaming into the Indian Ocean.

Iraq will be playing a crucial part in helping TPDC expand Tanzanian refining capacity to meet the country's need for oil products. A feasibility study was completed by BEICIP Consultants last month on the expansion of Tanzania's only refinery, in Dar Es-Salaam, from 750,000 tons a year capacity to 1,600,000 tons. According to diplomatic sources, Iraq has indicated a willingness to fund the rump of the \$256 million that TPDC says will be needed for such a project.

TPDC has also been cultivating Arab aid for its plans to erect a petrochemical industry utilizing Songo Songo's gas as a feedstock. A feasibility study has already been completed on a 345,000 ton a year ammonia plant. Part of the plant's projected output will go to the existing Tonga fertilizer plant on the northern coast, but the bulk will be processed to yield half a million tons of urea, most of which will be exported. ●

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PARTY, COOPERATIVE DELEGATIONS TO USSR--A 10-member delegation of the Revolutionary Party (CCM) along with a seven member delegation from the CCM youth union departed from the city of Dar es Salaam yesterday for the Soviet Union, where they were invited by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). When he was talking at the airport, the assistant executive secretary of the CCM, Jacob Mbutu, who is heading the party delegation, said that the trip to the Soviet Union which will continue for one month is a result of an agreement between the CCM and CPSU to exchange their ideas as one means of maintaining relations between the two countries. He said that when it is in the Soviet Union, this delegation which includes three district executive secretaries and four regional executive secretaries, is expected to learn various party tasks and their implementation along with exchanging views in order to assist them when they return home. The head of the CCM youth delegation which also departed yesterday, Robert Machwa, said that many of the members of the youth union who are teachers in various schools and colleges in the country are expected to teach at the College for Youth in Igumbiro, Iringa Region, after returning from the Soviet Union. One of these youths, Omari Syabato, was unable to accompany his comrades yesterday as a result of family problems at his home in Iringa and he is expected to depart next week to join his comrades. In addition five staff members from the United Association of Cooperatives departed from Dar es Salaam yesterday for the Soviet Union for 5 years of economic studies, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Office of Members of Cooperatives. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 9 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4407

CLOSER COOPERATION WITH IRAQ PLANNED

Kaunda Visits Baghdad

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

BAGHDAD, Thursday.
ZAMBIA and Iraq have reaffirmed their desire to strengthen links between the two countries.

A communique issued at the end of President Kaunda's three-day visit here said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his guest called for the speedy implementation of a long-term world fund to help developing countries against the effects of inflation.

The idea of the fund, to which industrialised countries will be expected to contribute sums amounting to the annual inflation exported by them to developing nations, was first mooted by Iraq.

President Kaunda and Hussein condemned attempts by some industrialised countries to divide oil producing countries and other developing nations.

They hailed the efforts of developing states, including Arab nations, towards obtaining advanced technology.

The two sides stressed the need for containing comprehensive negotiations between the industrialised countries and developing nations on international economic cooperation in progress.

Dr Kaunda and President

Hussein emphasised that the negotiations should be action-oriented and should have an integrated and balanced approach to major relevant questions.

The two leaders said the negotiations should cover main issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, transport, trade, development, currency, finance and the transfer of technology.

"These negotiations should be an important contribution to the implementation of the strategy of international development for the United Nations third development decade," the two sides said.

They stressed their determination and resolve to abide by the principles of the Non-Aligned movement and enhance its role and effectiveness in the establishment of a new international, political and economic order.

They agreed on full cooperation to ensure the success of the seventh summit conference of the Non-Aligned movement which will be held in Baghdad in 1982.

Zambia and Iraq expressed concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa and condemned the nuclear collaboration between the two countries.

Joint Bank Venture

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA (in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

BAGHDAD, Friday.

ZAMBIA and Iraq have agreed to establish a joint commercial bank in Lusaka.

Iraq is also going to send agricultural experts to Zambia in two weeks to carry out a feasibility study of 18 sites selected for the "operation food production" on a free grant.

This is the result of President Kaunda's 18 hours flying visit to Iraq.

According to official sources, the Iraqis, who have already given Zambia a K30 million loan, and a K9 million grant, are keen to assist Zambia in any of its development projects, especially in the agricultural programme.

A team of Zambian officials is expected to come to Iraq soon to work out the details of the aid offer.

At the end of the visit, Zambia and Iraq issued a joint communique during the talks held between President Kaunda and President Saddam Hussein.

It covered bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly the Middle East crisis, the Southern African problem and the Non-Aligned movement. Iraq will host the seventh Non-Aligned summit in 1982.

Aggression

Zambia and Iraq condemned Zionist aggression in the Middle East and stressed that a just and durable

peace could not be achieved without the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

They condemned any separate accords on the Middle East and the participation of imperialists in the problem which they said contributed to the liquidation of the rights of the Palestinians and disuniting the Arab ranks.

They expressed their determination and resolve to abide by the principles of the Non-Aligned movement.

Iraq and Zambia stressed the necessity of continuing negotiations between the industrialised states and the developing countries on international economic co-operation.

These should cover main issues in the field of raw materials, energy, transport, development, finance and the transfer of technology.

Zambia expressed its support for the Iraqi proposal to establish a long-term world fund for assisting the developing states against the effects of inflation.

Oil producing states, including Iraq, would contribute to the fund.

COOPERATION ACCORDS WITH INDIA SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Saturday.
ZAMBIA and India today signed letters of protocol on agriculture, trade, small-scale industries and industrial co-operation.

The ceremony was witnessed by President Kaunda and India's Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi at the presidential palace.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila signed on behalf of Zambia for the agricultural agreement while his Indian counterpart Mr Rao Singh signed for his country.

Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa signed three agreements on trade cooperation, small-scale industry and industrial co-operation.

Dr Leonard Chivuno, the permanent secretary for

National Commission for Development Planning said the agricultural agreement would enable India to provide finance and technical assistance for the agro-industries and agricultural extension services.

According to the agreement a team of experts will visit Zambia next month to make an on-the-spot feasibility study for agro-industry, small-scale industry projects and extension services.

The team would then determine how much financial assistance in soft loans Zambia needed. Dr Chivuno said.

He said Zambia had already identified areas where the money would be spent although the actual amount would be determined by the feasibility studies. —Zana.

CSO: 4420

TERRORIST LEADER MUSHALA DESERTED BY GANG, MILITARY REPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

NOTORIOUS terrorist leader Adamson Mushala has been deserted by his gang and is starving, according to military sources.

The sources said yesterday that Mushala, who has been terrorising the people of North-Western Province since 1976, had now run out of ammunition.

He had been using LMG 7.62 mm (light machinegun).

Mushala is said to be dying of starvation as he is unable to kill game on which he had been surviving.

The sources said the Zambia National Defence Forces had picked up the body of the terrorist's chief collaborator who was understood to have come from South Africa where Mushala and his gang were trained.

The coloured man, whom the sources did not name, was buried in Solwezi last Wednesday.

Mushala himself, after running out of ammunition, had fled into Zaïre, according to the information with military sources.

But a fortnight ago he reported at Ikelenge Mission Hospital, near the Zaïrean border, seeking medical attention.

The ZNDF were apparently informed late and they arrived after he had already escaped.

Mushala has been terror-

ising people with his gang of Blackson Mushala (his young brother), Saimbwenze, Friday Kananda, Mwanautu, Failo, Pilaso, Achula, Ngondwe, Ben Sendela, Mujimanzovu and unidentified man.

According to military sources, all these men have run away from Mushala and are now roaming about in a game park in North-Western Province.

Military sources report that the terrorist is now completely deprived of any grassroots support which he had been getting largely from his father-in-law who has since been picked up by the ZNDF after he foiled a shoot-out with Mushala three months ago.

Since Mushala returned from military training in Namibia four years ago, he has been engaged in a vain terrorist campaign to take over the Government by force.

Fourteen people, including two police officers, have died in encounters with Mushala and his gang.

ZNDF troops have since been dispatched to Kasempa where he had been active to neutralise his activities.

It is reported that as a result of Mushala's terrorist operations, agricultural production in the Chizera and Kasempa areas have been gravely undermined.

LUSAKA URBAN ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 15 SEPTEMBER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban is set for elections today in the "side programme" prepared by the elections office early this month.

And at Evelyn Hone College, Party officials held a meeting in camera yesterday which was reportedly aimed at putting finishing touches to the election procedures.

Elections will take place in Roma, Makeni, Kabulonga, Chawama, Munkolo, Woodlands and Chawinda. Section elections did not take place in these areas between July 21 and 30 throughout the country because of alleged poor Party organisation.

Announcing the side programme, director of elections, Mr Tobias Mthewe, gave all sections where elections did not take place a week in which to register voters for today's elections.

And last week, Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Choma, appealed to aspiring

candidates to accept defeat or victory in the elections without pointing accusing fingers at anyone.

The elections would be significant, he said, because they would create more section and branch committees.

He said after the elections the Party should recruit more members.

● Some aspiring candidates in the forthcoming branch and ward elections in Kitwe's Kwacha constituency are allegedly threatening to beat up their opponents, constituency secretary, Mr Joseph Chabooka, said yesterday.

He said intimidation was rife in the area and Party officials feared the elections might be disrupted by "some disgruntled elements who have resorted to violence in order to win."

He said some of those involved were former Party officials. — Times Reporter Zana

FORMATION OF ZAMBIANISATION SUB-COMMITTEES ORDERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] **THE chairman of the Zambianisation Committee, Mr John Chafwa, has ordered the immediate formation of Zambianisation sub-committees at places of work to minimise friction between managements and workers over the programme.**

He made the order during a heated meeting on Thursday with Broken Hill mine management, Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and works council officials which was called to review the Zambianisation programme at the division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

Launching the attack on the alleged slow pace of Zambianisation at the mine, MUZ branch acting chairman, Mr Vincent Ngulube, claimed a number of Zambians had left the mine and another had already submitted his resignation because of frustration.

"I feel Zambian graduates have their power stripped otherwise they should not have left. At the moment a graduate is about to resign, he is not even given a cup of tea," he said.

Mr Ngulube was referring to Mr Jones Daka, a mechanical engineer from the

University of Zambia who informed the committee in the presence of the mine acting general manager, M. David Allen, that he had decided to quit after serving the division for only a year.

In reply, Mr Chafwa, who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, asked Mr Daka to reconsider his decision for the benefit of the mine and the nation.

"I encourage people to fight from within. I expect you to maintain your fighting spirit and after you have helped others that is when you may think of leaving," he said.

Later asked whether he would resign, Mr Daka said: "I will still continue serving the mine."

He said he was among four other graduates who joined the mine at the same time and that he was supposed to become a section engineer by now.

He earlier told Mr Chafwa that there was no job satisfaction and the management was allegedly not willing to receive him as part of the system.

It took the management

team, including Mining Industry Services Unit (MINSU) superintendent for Manpower Services, Dr Brian Saville, time to explain to the committee that Zambian graduates had a bright future in the industry despite their complaints.

Mr Chafwa said during his committee's tour of the industry on the Copperbelt and Kafue, it had been discovered that places of work were supposed to have Zambianisation sub-committees to monitor the programme and if possible help solve problems on the spot.

"I hope MINSU will make sure that this is done so that workers' representatives sort out Zambianisation problems or take up with management some matters to avoid friction," Mr Chafwa said.

He called on the management to make every effort to prepare Zambians for promotion with a view to taking over jobs being done by expatriates.

He castigated some worker who went about throwing their weight at the expense of production.

ZCTU WARNS PARTY AGAINST FORCING POLICIES ON PEOPLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2

(Text)

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has warned the Party and its Government against imposing policies on the people.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, who was addressing the Kitwe Press Club on Thursday night, said some of the decisions the Party and its Government had taken were not in the interest of the masses.

Mr Zimba said leaders should listen to the people to avoid trouble and that some of the decisions had led to an increase in unemployment.

Mr Zimba said at the moment there were about two million people without jobs and warned that this number would increase especially if the Government went ahead with the decentralisation of local government administration.

He said union leaders had continued to be realistic and pragmatic in their approach to problems affecting workers.

"Our critical look at attitudes in our country is directed at those leaders who have turned their ranks or positions

in the Party and Government as symbols of their own importance to the extent that if these positions had special cloth to identify them with special tags, they could have easily put them on to avoid people asking them names in public.

"If democracy was exercised for all positions in these institutions, leaders would have been removed because they are not fulfilling their obligations to the masses," he said.

Mr Zimba said the leadership has not looked at the effects the decisions they have taken would have on the number of workers to be declared redundant.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has urged the Government to create more job opportunities to enhance the security of all citizens.

The call is contained in resolutions passed by a five-day seminar of information and research officers of the congress which ended in Lusaka on Thursday.

The seminar urged the Government to allocate more funds to employment generating programmes in order to minimise the problem of unemployment in the country.

'TEMPESTUOUS RELATIONSHIP' OF COPPER WORKERS, EMPLOYERS EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

{Text}

SO for the moment there is a lull in the tempestuous relationship between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) following the signing of an agreement between the two sides which has given miners a new wage increase.

This follows threats by the MUZ that the miners would go on strike if they did not receive a pay rise to cope with the soaring cost of living in the country.

There is no illusion that this development ushers in a new blissful era of cordial relations between these two strange bedfellows the union on the one side and the mining companies on the other.

Sparks are mostly likely to fly in future. An indication of things to come is the fact that the new agreement tentatively calls for a review of the job evaluation system used on the mines to grade jobs.

This is done for the mining companies by the Copper Industry Service Bureau (CISB) which, in the colonial era, was referred to as the chamber of mines.

The job evaluation programme and the Zambianisation scheme are two contentious issues which have yet to be solved by the mines and the Government.

Recently a top mining official admitted to Zambianisation committee chairman and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa, that a number of educated Zambians were leaving the mines for employment in other companies.

The MUZ feels that Zambians have not been given a fair deal at all. Last week in Kitwe, deputy secretary-general for industrial relations, Mr Stephen Chewa said when commenting on the present job evaluation system.

"There is need to revamp the system. There are new elements which have to be considered."

At the moment there are two job evaluation systems which are in use on the mines. These are the "factor weighted system" and the "HAY-MSL" for senior staff.

The former is for miners who are represented by the MUZ and the exercise is carried out by the CISB through its Personnel Research Unit (PRU) which employs job analysts. The MUZ apparently feels that some jobs are deliberately downgraded by CISB.

Defining job evaluation. Mr Chewe says it is a "process of analysing and systematically comparing the content of jobs against an agreed criterion in order to place them in an acceptable rank order."

He calls it the "systematic method of analysing the contents of jobs and determining their relative importance, its purpose being to establish a proper rate of pay for each job commensurate with the requirement of the job."

The MZU official says that in other words job evaluation should be a plan or formula to determine the ranking

of each job. He stresses that what is important is not to evaluate the holder but the job itself.

At the moment there is widespread discontent among miners and the union who think that CISM officials do not adhere to this criterion and jobs are evaluated on the basis of who is doing what.

The job evaluation exercise was introduced by the Brown Commission appointed by the Government in 1966.

Chaired by Mr Roland Brown, the commission followed strikes the previous year by miners demanding equal pay for equal work and other benefits enjoyed by expatriates.

A white paper published

with the Brown Commission's report in 1966 said:

"It is important that every vestige of racial discrimination be eradicated from the mining industry. This must run the entire gamut of industrial relations — from the right to use facilities to the level of wages paid.

"It is the government's hope that the publication of the report of the Brown Commission and the subsequent negotiations on the Copperbelt will be a turning point in industrial relations in the country. The long accumulation of the economic inequalities and the racial injustices which are the mining industries' inheritance must be broken."

The answer to the question whether this has been done is found in the recent strike threat. For many, the Brown Commission is "credited" with having given birth to most of the subsequent problems which have dogged the mining industry to this day.

In their submissions to the commission, the Zambian Trade Unions had argued for equal pay for equal work on the principle that the rate for the job "must be recognised by the creation of a single basic wage scale on which all employees, local and expatriate, are placed in appropriate positions determined on the basis of job evaluation."

"But there was a spirited argument against this by the mining companies whose representatives argued against the introduction of job evaluation since this would "degenerate into a process of bargaining on the part of the MZU and thus destroy its scientific basis."

In the end, however, it would appear that in some ways the mining companies held sway, for although the Brown Commission agreed that there should be an evaluation of jobs to determine rates of pay, the report also agreed that some of the functions of certain jobs should be fragmented.

Inevitably this has led to the frustration of those Zambians who have taken over expatriates' jobs since such jobs show that some of their original responsibilities have been virtually downgraded.

Mr Chewe said this was common in the highly technical fields where the mining companies "seem not to have much faith in the Zambians who have the qualifications to ably perform such jobs."

What he concedes to have put the MUZ in a fix is that it has no say in the conditions of service for the senior staff managers. Their conditions of service are pegged to international rates of pay. This has created a misunderstanding between Zambian managers and the ordinary miners.

Although the MUZ is represented on the job evaluation panel for the general payroll staff, it is generally conceded that their participation is not effective enough since the union has the expertise to contribute. It follows therefore, that CIBB analysts, who in the main are contract staff, have the final say in the rating of the jobs.

It is probably indicative of the MUZ's distrust of CIBB that the recent agreement between the union and the copper mining employers noted: "Both parties have already agreed that a complete review of the industry job system should be undertaken and that an outside consulting firm should be engaged with representatives of both parties to achieve the desired objectives."

MUZ officials have conceded that the exercise would be costly, but are prepared to go ahead. On their part the mining industry through CIBB are braced for battle. Last week they announced that two job evaluation experts would be brought at a cost of K16,000 each a year to advise them on the scheme.

On the outcome of the proposed new evaluation system will hinge the future of industrial relations in the mining sector which incidentally is the single most important industry in Zambia.

Last year, for instance, total sales from copper were in excess of K800 million. The industry employs 54,000 Zambians and 3,000 expatriates whose annual payroll totals K180 million.

Because of its dominating

influence in the Zambian economy the mining industry has three special contributions. To provide jobs within the sector, to provide the Government with revenue to carry out development programmes, and also to generate employment elsewhere in the economy.

For this to continue unhindered conditions must prevail on the mines which will induce Zambians to stay not elsewhere.

INDENI OIL REFINERY PROFIT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

(Text)

THE Indeni petroleum refinery in Ndola made a profit of K870,000 during the 1979/80 financial year, company chairman Mr Patrick Chisanga, has announced.

Mr Chisanga said in a statement in the company's report for the year under review that the firm made a K9.704 million turnover against K9.378 the previous year.

A dividend of K650,000 was declared and has since been paid out to shareholders while K220,000 has been transferred to loan redemption reserve.

Mr Chisanga, who is the Zimco executive director for transport and energy explained that the refinery processed 24,000 metric tonnes of crude oil during this period more than in 1978/79.

During the year ended March 31, 1980, the refinery processed 241,000 metric tonnes of crude oil as compared to 205,000 metric tonnes the previous year.

Mr Chisanga said this

declining trend is satisfactory from the point of view of conservation of energy and on the other hand, it is an indicator of the slow economic recovery the country is experiencing.

He explained that contrary to previous years, the three per cent decrease was because of difference in stock and not decreased demand of the product.

However, he points out that while the increased price of motor spirit had brought down domestic consumption by nine per cent, demand for aviation kerosene recorded a marked increase of 29 per cent while diesel demand was practically the same.

He said supply through Tazara pipelines was regular but the percentage of crude decreased from 57 to 50 because of introduction of some Arabian heavy into the spiked crude.

Total processing cost recorded only an increase of three point five per cent which is a remarkable achievement in cost control considering the local and world wide inflationary trend and during the year additional expenditure was incurred in the general maintenance of the refinery. Mr Chisanga said.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL CONTROVERSY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

A DENOMINATIONAL wrangle centring on who should become the religious inspector of schools has been raging between Protestants and Catholics since 1978.

This has resulted in the post remaining vacant because the Ministry of Education and Culture delegated selection of the right candidate to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Conference and the Christian Council of Zambia.

A spokesman for the Social and Culture Sub-Committee of the Central Committee spoke about the wrangle when he exonerated the ministry from the blame for the absence of an inspector of schools for religious education.

The spokesman was reacting to a letter published in the *Times of Zambia* on September 9 written by Mr W.C. Tembo, accusing chairman of the Social and Culture Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, of contradicting himself at the President's Citizenship College by saying any form of socialism introduced by the Party would not interfere with religion.

Contradicted

Mr Mudenda's actions, according to the letter, contradicted his words because since he took over as chairman, the ministry of Education and Culture, which falls under his sub-committee, had "totally" changed its policy on religion.

The letter claimed that religious education for all pupils from Grade One to Form Five was no longer compulsory and the post of inspector of schools for religious subject had been abolished.

But the committee spokesman denied that the post had been abolished. "The post is still there although it is still vacant," he said.

He explained that since 1978, the ministry had been waiting for the Episcopal Conference and the Christian Council of Zambia to nominate a person to fill the post.

Asked why the ministry could not employ an inspector of its own choice as was the case with other employees, the spokesman said this had been tried but the two church bodies protested saying such an inspector would be promoting one denomination.

On the question of not making religious education compulsory the spokesman said doing so would be contrary to provisions of the freedom of worship.

"Mr Mudenda cannot allow a situation where religious education becomes compulsory for all pupils from Grade One to Form Five, because there would be no freedom of worship," he said.

"In fact, what Mr Mudenda said at the President's Citizenship College was that any

form of socialism introduced by the Party would not interfere with religion.

"This should be understood to mean that, socialism of any brand should not interfere with peoples freedom to worship their God".

Meanwhile, the ministry's permanent secretary Mr Peter Siwo, said a suitable candidate agreeable to both parties would soon be appointed.

"I have not received anything official on the matter, though, but I understand that the two parties have resolved their differences over who should be inspector of schools for religion.

"As soon as I get something officially, a suitable candidate will be appointed as soon as possible," he said.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NDOLA-KITWE HIGHWAY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation has started removing pylons on the eight-kilometre stretch near Kitwe to make way for the construction of the K15 million Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway.

A Zesco spokesman confirmed that work was in progress but declined to say when it would be completed.

The pylons have been at the centre of a controversy with Zesco demanding K202,000 as the cost of removing them from the stretch while Cogefar, the Italian firm constructing the road, said the project would be delayed if the pylons were not removed.

It took Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko's intervention last month before Zesco finally agreed to remove them to allow Cogefar move on the stretch before the rains start.

Yesterday the Zesco spokesman could not say if Cogefar had settled his company's demands for compensation.

Meanwhile, Livingstone Member of Parliament Mr Sebastian Kapalu has appealed to Zesco to simplify its accounting system so that customers have no problems in settling their bills.

Mr Kapalu was commenting in reports from Livingstone residents complaining that Zesco accounting system was so complicated that many were allegedly being over-

charged.

He said the long daily queues at the Zesco office in the town centre seemed to confirm that there was something wrong in the accounting system of the corporation.

"I have come to believe that the majority of the people who are electricity consumers are being overcharged and must be paying a fortune to Zesco every month," Mr Kapalu said.

He cited an example where a customer received a bill of K81.79 as the amount due for payment for last month, but on production of previous receipts it was discovered that the larger part of the bill comprised arrears which had already been paid.

According to Mr Kapalu, Zesco accounts staff had to alter this figure until the customer paid K32.59 and "had he not shown proof of previous payments he would have ended up paying an additional K49.20 for nothing."

A spokesman at the Zesco district office said the accounting of electricity bills for the whole country was centralised and done by computer in Lusaka.

SMUGGLING OF ILLEGAL ALIENS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2

(Text)

THE police and immigration officers in Kitwe have smashed a racket in which Senegalese nationals have their stay in Zambia extended by stamping their passports with forged date stamps.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that they were holding a man who is employed by the Government printers in Lusaka who allegedly made the date stamps and gave them to an agent in Kitwe's Twata-sha township.

The racket was uncovered during the recent operation clean-up in which several aliens were picked up and their passports scrutinised to establish their authenticity.

The district immigration officer Mr Joseph Kapambwe said the gang had two forged Zambia immigration date stamps for permits at the Kasumbalesa and Mokambo border posts, and two similar date stamps from Zaïre.

The date stamps are marked 'exit and entry'. According to the immigration officials the agent who has since appeared in court was charging K40 for the renewal

of the aliens travel documents.

A police spokesman said efforts to clean the town of illegal residents has been failing because after the aliens were rounded up, they were released when their passports were found to be in order.

A man who has been allegedly assisting aliens in this way was jailed by a Kitwe magistrate yesterday.

Baxter Nyirongo of Twata-sha township was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment suspended for 16 months by resident magistrate Mrs Ruth Zulu.

Nyirongo, who pleaded guilty to all the five counts, was also fined K50 or three months imprisonment in default.

The court was told that Nyirongo had asked a man working for the Government Printers to make him a date stamp similar to the ones used by immigration officers at Kasumbalesa border post.

He admitted stamping passports of foreigners and extending their stay in the country at a cost of K40 each.

● Customs officers should be vigilant and double their efforts in combating smuggling which has rocked the country, Minister of State for Finance Mr Jameson Kalaluka said in Livingstone yesterday.

He said there was an increase in smuggling of currency and essential commodities by unscrupulous individuals and businessmen.

Speaking at the opening of the 14th annual collectors conference here, Mr Kalaluka said by preventing smuggling, the Department of Customs would help sustain the economy of the country and minimise shortages of goods.

On tax collection, the minister said every company, including parastatals, should pay tax to the Government. Failure to do so would result in heavy penalties. — Zana.

BRIEFS

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL AID--The British government is to give Zambia K20 million in agricultural aid. British High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr John Johnson, said this in Livingstone yesterday when he met Southern Province political secretary, Mr Axon Soko. Mr Johnson was in Livingstone to present sewing machines to the Maramba Catholic Church sponsored dressmaking project. He said British aid to Zambia was in the agriculture, health and education sectors and last year his country gave Zambia K54 million in aid. The K20 million aid was part of more British aid to the country for the integrated rural development projects in the Central, Southern and Northern provinces. Mr Johnson said Britain was willing to assist Zambia because it was satisfied with the way the country used its resources in development. With the improvement of the British economy his government would be ready to increase its credit facilities to other industries in Zambia such as mining which, he said, were doing well. Mr Soko told Mr Johnson that British aid to Zambia was needed to generate employment and overcome poverty and ignorance.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

IRISH TEAM PLEDGES AID--An Irish company--Devmpco Limited--has pledged to offer personnel and long-term training to Zambians in a bid to accelerate agricultural development and related industries. Managing director, Mr Flann McGinley, made the pledge in Lusaka yesterday and said Zambia had the potential to develop her agricultural industry because it had fertile land and abundant water. Speaking in an interview, Mr McGinley, who is part of a five-man Irish export board which arrived in Zambia yesterday, said he was here to discuss with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Rural Development Corporation and Indeco, the possibilities for the development of agriculture, livestock and the processing of agricultural raw materials. "We feel we have some insight into the Zambian Government's policies for the development of agriculture in particular, and the rural areas in general. "We are here not merely to write studies but we can provide all the necessities for the implementation of agricultural programmes, including training technical personnel," he said. He noted that Zambia's agricultural development needed cash from the international community to help emergent commercial farmers. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

LINTCO NEEDS HELP--Choma governor Mr Crosby Chibanga has appealed to Government departments and parastatal organisations to assist Lintco collect cotton from rural areas by providing transport. Mr Chiganga made the appeal when he opened a district development council meeting on Thursday, saying large quantities of cotton worth several thousands of Kwacha were still uncollected from rural areas. He said reports had reached him that Lintco did not have sufficient transport to haul the cotton for storage along the line-of-rail. Cotton farmers would be discouraged if their produce was destroyed when they were being asked to grow more food and other cash crops like cotton, he said. Mr Chiganga said Government departments and parastatal organisations should provide transport to help Lintco solve the problem and save the cotton from destruction. State organisations should demonstrate a spirit of cooperation at times like this as a means of defeating problems, said Mr Chibanga. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 2]

ENERGY REPORT--Zambia can save energy on the mines by changing to auto-genous processes using the heat wave of ore concentrates in copper smelting, a World Bank report on energy in the developing countries has said. The report, published by the bank and released in Lusaka notes that developing countries with relatively high levels of energy consumption such as Zambia, were major producers of the energy-intensive industrial products such as copper. Zambia could save five to ten percent of energy on copper in the 1980s through simple changes and improvements in production processes such as the recovery of by-products or the installation of waste heat boilers, and insulation. These energy savings could be achieved within two or three years through improved management and personnel training in maintenance. Some of the measures to save energy in Third World countries required little or no investment, an example of which is the removal of government price regulations which in many countries prevent the economic pricing of energy products, the report notes. The greatest scope for curbing the growth of energy demand in Zambia was in the industrial sector as out of the total commercial energy consumption, about 35 percent was in this area, says the report. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 2]

TIMBER IMPORTS TO END--Zambia may become self-sufficient in construction timber if research being conducted by the Forest Product Division in Kitwe succeeds, it was reported yesterday. In a paper presented yesterday to a Zambia Forestry Association seminar at Mwekera Forest College, a forestry expert, Mr Allan Mann said Zambia was experiencing a critical shortage of home grown construction timber and as a result the country spent millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange. Although the country imported timber from neighboring countries, some of it was unsuitable for construction and this was why it was important for the country to develop her own timber, he said. According to the paper, it would not have been necessary to import timber if eucalyptus trees were allowed to grow for more than 52 years. The money spent on importing timber would have instead been invested in appropriate saw milling machinery, he said. Mr Mann said lack of

sawmill equipment was hampering progress in research. Orders for such machinery, placed two years ago, had not been sanctioned by the Forestry Department. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 7]

JAILING OF ALIENS--About 20 aliens detained at Kitwe's Kamfinsa prison for alleged illegal trading in emeralds are being refused medical treatment for venereal diseases as punishment, officer-in-charge of immigration in Kitwe, Mr Joseph Kapambwe, has disclosed. Mr Kapambwe said over the weekend that the aliens were picked up from Golden Peacock night club last Wednesday, because they entered the country illegally and would be taken to court and deported after serving their sentences. He said he hoped the sick aliens would never come back to Zambia "for their mischief" after going through this kind of treatment. Mr Kapambwe admitted that his department was failing to control the influx of aliens into Zambia because of the vast bushy border between Zaire and Zambia. He said there were 80 more aliens still awaiting trials for entering the country illegally. In Lusaka, armed police on Saturday rounded up hundreds of illegal traders in their continued operation clean-up. The police rounded up any one they found "loitering" during the day and those who had no identity cards. The culprits were marched in single file with their hands raised above their heads to Freedom House where they were transported in police trucks and private mini buses to the Central police station. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5]

EXCLUSION FROM WATA--Zambia has been left out of an agreement of the World Association of Travel Agencies (WATA) of which she is a member because of her exchange control difficulties. WATA governor for East and Central Africa Mr Beejay Sharma said in Lusaka yesterday that the Geneva-based organisation recently clinched a deal with the Hertz Company for the use of their vouchers for the payment of tourists' bills through travel agencies. According to the agreement, when tourists booked for a destination from their home country, payment was made only after they had returned. The travel agency in Zambia, for instance, could remit the tourist's bill to his local travel agent in his country. "If we entered into an agreement, Zambia would be remitting bills for services incurred by tourists while in the country which is not possible now because of our strict measures. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 4]

GAS STATIONS RUN DRY--Petrol stations have run out of fuel in Livingstone but there is hope fresh supplies would be received within few days. The petrol drought hit Livingstone motorists yesterday when the only filling station with fuel had its tanks emptied. A Motor Holdings spokesman confirmed a critical shortage of fuel has hit the town. But he allayed fears among motorists when he said 4,000 litres of petrol from Lusaka were expected soon. He explained that the shortage had partly been caused by the suspension of credit facilities by suppliers since the beginning of August.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

EEC'S DOCTORS OFFER--The Ministry of Health has invited the European Economic Community (EEC) for discussions on volunteer doctors who want to serve in five health centres under construction in different parts of the country. The ministry's acting permanent secretary, Dr Winford Lungu, said this in Lusaka yesterday when he was commenting on reports that volunteer doctors offered by the EEC to man the health centres were rejected by his ministry. Last week, EEC technical adviser, Mr Jorgen Sonderberg, said the ministry blocked the arrival of the doctors who were ready to serve in health centres being built at Kasenangwa, Mongu, Mufulira, Chalata and Sipatunyana. Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwaanga, said last week the ministry's policy did not allow doctors to be stationed at health centres. "It is not that the ministry refuses to have doctors at health centres purposely, but doctors need more facilities like X-ray equipment, laboratories and operating theatres which are not found in the centres," Dr Lungu said yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 : .]

DBZ FOUNDATION STONE--Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo is expected to lay a foundation stone at the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) building being constructed opposite the Lusaka city library on September 18. The building, being constructed by the Zambia Engineering and Constructing Company (ZECCO) is expected to be completed in March 1982.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 4]

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EFFORTS TO ATTRACT INVESTORS DESCRIBED

Jiddah SAUDI NEWSPRESS in English 15 Aug 80 pp 14, 15

(Text)

THE NEWLY BORN state of Zimbabwe is joining the ranks of the many developing countries looking to the Arabian peninsula for trade and development support.

Two representatives from the private sector Zimbabwe Promotion Council were in the Kingdom for two days last month at the end of a brief visit across the Gulf states. Its chairman, C.G. Tracy, together with its deputy vice chairman, Dr Derek Chivanduka, were promoting an international conference on the voluntary repatriates of Zimbabwe to be held in Salisbury on September 15.

In Riyadh they met several officials, including one from the Saudi Fund for Development. In Jeddah they visited the chambers of commerce, National Commercial Bank and several trading businesses in the search for Saudi delegates to the conference.

The conference, Tracy said, is geared for 245 officials and businessmen from around the world including 45 each from Britain, South Africa and the United States. Two representatives from the Soviet Union are expected to be invited. But Zimbabwe's new Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has specifically requested that no delegates from the Arab world should be encouraged to come and Zimbabwe's foreign ministry is expected soon to request its Saudi counterpart.

It has also been suggested that

ing in Arab chambers of commerce just before the conference could help encourage Arab attendance.

Clearly Africa's newest nation, which the U.N. Security Council last month unanimously recommended should become its 154th member country, has a long developmental haul ahead both generally and specifically with the Arab world with which political and trade links have been minimal over the years of international isolation and bush war.

Diplomatic representation is negligible and although a cadre of black Zimbabwe diplomats have been under training in Salisbury to field the country's interests abroad, the program has been stalled since it was discovered that all had been recruited from only one tribe for political reasons.

At the moment the country is anxious to open itself up to foreign trade and foreign funded investment. The conference is intended as a key vehicle to promote Zimbabwe to the world, said Tracy. A leading wine businessman with over thirty company chairmanships, who claims full confidence in the new elected government.

Tracy who claims to be apolitical and to hold no hard held friendships with all Zimbabweans (and Rhodesians), Prime Ministers including Mugabe and Ian Smith, is phlegmatic about the country's current problems. And has enthusiasm for its resources and potential as shared

by Dr. Chavanduka, a black veterinary scientist with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Despite the often ineffectual international boycott which the Kingdom has joined in lifting and years of guerrilla strife, Dr. Chavanduka stresses his country has emerged with a sound economic infrastructure for the future. Development plans too have been drawn though now dependent on foreign investment and aid. Throughout the period, for example, Tracy said, Zimbabwe had fought its way into a substantial share of the international cotton market despite heavy competition from traditional producers like Egypt. Agriculture, both thought, would be an area of strong potential trade with the Kingdom.

But the country's mineral resources are certainly its greatest future hope. The mining industry, according to the *Economist*, was last year responsible for only 8 per cent of GDP and 6 per cent of employment but half the \$1 billion exports. Six of the country's ten main exports are minerals in various stages of processing — gold, asbestos, iron and steel products, ferro-alloys, nickel and copper in that order. Its special chrome alloys, Tracy and Chavanduka said, had been used for U.S. aerospace projects after specially approved sanctions breaches.

Gold exports are expected to double this year to \$110 million as are Zimbabwe's total exports by a third, despite the world recession. New collieries are opening and an array of the world's leading mining companies are sitting on interesting properties or expanding mines. But the country's railway system, according to the *Economist*, is insufficient for bulk ore transport, and the new government has yet to clarify its policy on ownership of the industry now largely controlled from South Africa.

Manufacturing accounts for about 45 per cent of foreign exchange earnings which economic observers say reflects white determination after the illegal unilateral declaration of independence

from Britain in 1965 to create import substitutes. But two years of drought have plagued the country's 5,000 white farmers and Zimbabwe is for the first time in many years this year expected to import corn, the staple food of the country's seven million blacks.

Living standards are expected to rise this year with GDP growth of 4 per cent rising to 6 per cent next year, and inflation is expected to fall from the 1979 figure of 12.5 per cent.

But while export earnings are expected to increase to about \$1,345 billion this year — largely because of the end of payments to sanctions busting middlemen — imports are expected to rise 50 per cent to \$900 million largely because of oil price rises.

Decades of supremacy by over 200,000 whites have left them dominating key managerial and skilled positions and should emigration of around 1,000 a month this year lead to a mass exodus Zimbabwe would suffer the same economic crises as those of Angola and Mozambique in 1975. But Mozambiquan President Samora Machel on the first state visit to Salisbury last week was believed to be advising the pragmatic Mugabe against rash action.

Tracy, clearly one white with much to lose, appeared confident of no such crisis, but equally he downplayed the recent premature resignation of General Peter Walls as head of Zimbabwe's high command. Walls' marshalling of the new army being forged from the two guerrilla armies of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo and that of the former Smith regime had been a bulwark of confidence for the white minority. According to reports from Salisbury, Walls resigned partly because of White hostility towards him but mainly because the integration is going slowly.

Last week, angry Africans battered and kicked a bronze statue in Salisbury of Rhodesia's founder Cecil Rhodes as it was taken down. But last week too, Zimbabwe won its first Olympic gold medal.

for women's hockey, having been drafted into the games at the last minute because of the failure of boycotting countries to appear.

Politically, Robert Mugabe has a clear electoral mandate to face disgruntled antagonism from members of Joshua Nkomo's party. So far he has maintained a clear, Western, pragmatic direction even to the extent of maintaining ties with racist South Africa, isolated Rhodesia's traditional ally.

But estimates on foreign investment needed for future growth. Up to \$1 billion to finance post-war rural reconstruction alone, particularly to underwrite Mugabe's promise to redistribute land. So far, foreign aid offers have been disappointingly low. Businessmen have held back to assess the new government's stability. But next month's conference — about which more details are available from the Commercial Counselor at the British embassy in Jeddah, David Gore-Booth — is expected at least to focus on economic opportunities in Zimbabwe and ideally generate real interest.

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